



Fig 1. An adult male antilopine wallaroo.



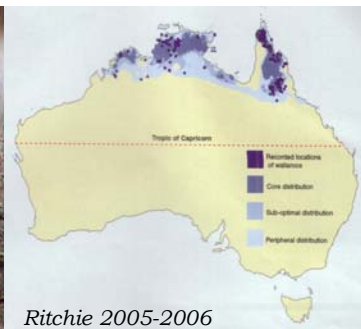
Fig 2. Female antilopine wallaroo with 6 month old pouch young.



Fig 3. Inside the pouch of a female antilopine the teats are everted indicating sexual maturity.



Fig 4. A female antilopine with her male pouch joey showing the obvious difference in colour.



Ritchie 2005-2006
Fig 5. Distribution of the antilopine wallaroo.



Left Fig 6a. Mutual grooming or allogrooming between two adult males.



Right Fig 6b. Allogrooming between a female and her large young at foot. She also has a new pouch young.



Fig 7. Two 2 year old males attempting to mate with female "Flossie".



Fig 8. Wild male mating with female "Filly" on Christmas Day 2005. Note the marsh flies biting them.



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Fig 9. Antilopine wallaroo neonate begins the long climb from the cloaca after birth.



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Fig 10. A female antilopine with her emergent female joey. Note the flaccid pouch to prevent the joey entering.

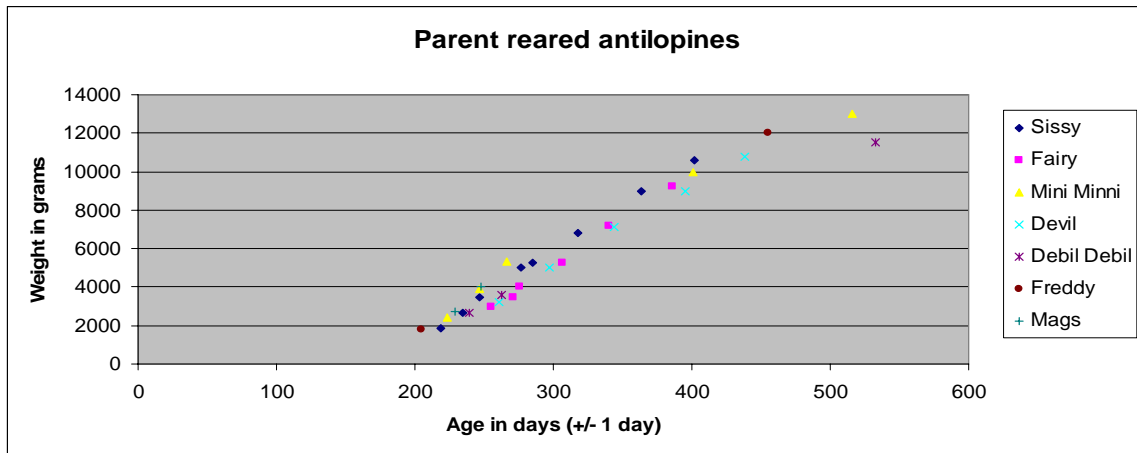


Fig 11. Growth curves for parent reared antilopine wallaroo joeys. (n = 7)

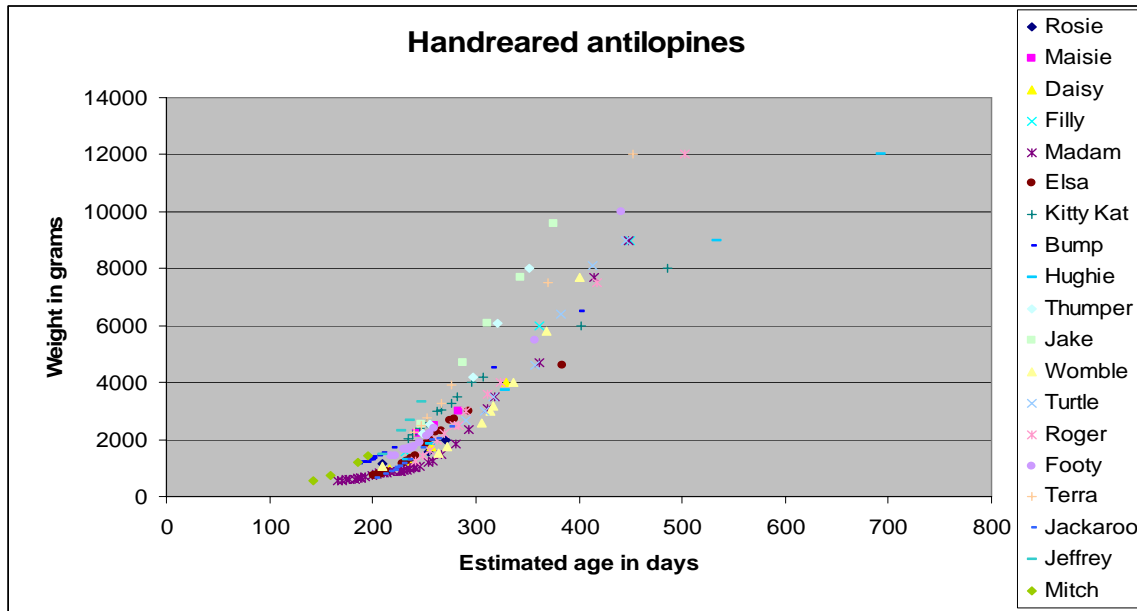


Fig 12. Growth curves for hand reared antilopine wallaroo joeys. (n = 19)
 (The flattening at the top of the growth curve for "Hughie" is due to his chronic sucking habit.)

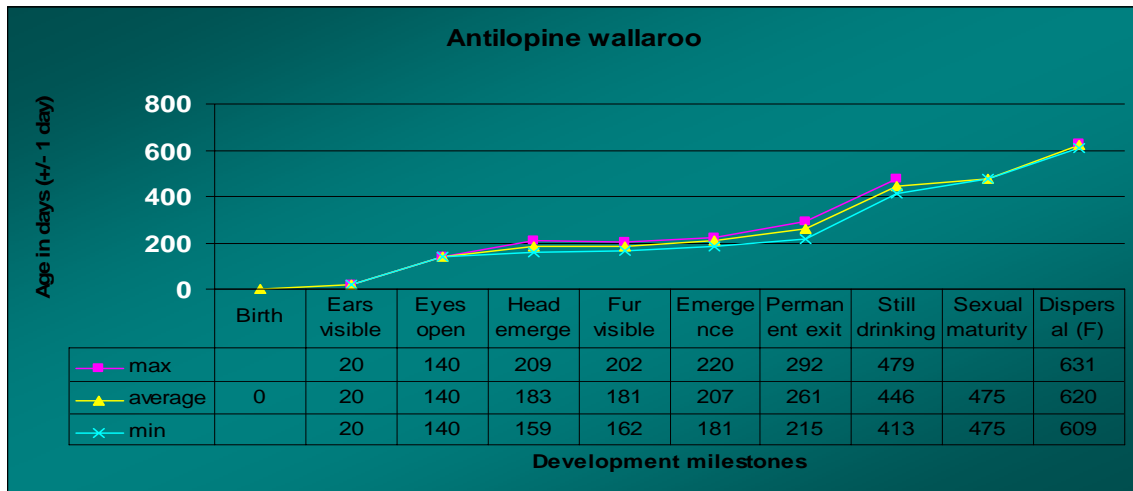


Fig 13. Development of the antilopine wallaroo based on observations of parent reared animals.



Left Fig 14a. An adult male antilopine wallaroo sucks his toe while a female sucks on his ear.



Right Fig 14b. The callous on the syndactyl toe caused by chronic sucking.



Left Fig 15a. Lesions on nose – from insect bites?



Right Fig 15b. Swelling of face and throat – an allergic reaction to a bite?



Fig 16. Antilopine joey with toes taped with sticking plaster to prevent sucking. The joey is now sucking the bedding.



Fig 17. Antilopine wallaroos feeding from a PVC trough.



Fig 18. Ringworm lesion seen on a parent reared male pouch joey.